

JAPAN TO FIGHT; RUSSIANS ROUTED; QUIET AT LIEGE

CZAR'S ARMY
DRIVEN OUT
OF GERMANYRussians Reported to Have
Been Beaten Back
With Heavy Losses.

LIEGE FORTS CAPTURED

Polish People Greeting Kaiser's
Troops With Rejoicing,
Say Late Messages.Special Cable to Washington Herald.
Rotterdam, Aug. 9.—The German legation at The Hague has issued the following statement:

"Russian troops on the frontier have been driven back. The Russian cavalry brigade at Soldau was defeated and the Russian division at Insternburg was destroyed. East Prussia is free of the enemy. The German losses are negligible. Scenothochau, Kalisch, Wielun, Kibarty and other Russian frontier stations are in the hands of Germany. The Polish people greet the German troops with rejoicing. The Russians are leaving Russian Poland and Russian Poland is in a state of riot.

"The German fleet until now has suffered no losses. Libau and Riga have been bombarded successfully.

"The cruiser Goeben has destroyed a French transport at Bona and devastated Phillipville.

"The modern strong fortresses at Liege has been captured after thirty-six hours' storming.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—A telegram from Vienna states that in fighting in which Russian infantry engaged from August 4 to August 6, near Verkhovne, in the government of Suwalki, on the German border, the Russians lost about sixty men killed and wounded and the Germans 100 killed. The wounded exceeded those killed.

German private correspondence was captured by the Russians.

Kaiser's Nephew Reported
Held Captive by Belgians

London, Aug. 9.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Brussels says that Prince George of Prussia, the Kaiser's nephew, has been arrested at Bruges among a number of German prisoners.

REV. M. J. RIORDAN PREACHES.

Rev. Father M. J. Riordan, successor of the late Father Marr as pastor of the Immaculate Conception, preached his first sermon yesterday.

Father Riordan, who was appointed from St. Charles Church, Pikeville, Md., had been delayed a week. He received a large congregation at the services yesterday morning.

Besides preaching the sermon, Father Riordan was the celebrant at mass. He did not deliver a formal sermon, but confined himself to introductory remarks.

FRENCH RESERVES QUIT CHINA

London, Aug. 9.—One thousand French reservists have just been reported leaving Peking, Hankow and Shanghai for Europe over the Trans-Siberian Railway.

8,500 Atlantic City and Return Next Sunday, Aug. 10. Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves Union Station 6:40 a. m. No change of cars. A long day at the shore.—Adv.

GREAT FIGHTING VESSELS OF BRITAIN AND GERMANY
THAT ARE ASSEMBLED IN OR NEAR THE NORTH SEA

The more important German war vessels concentrated at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, but principally at the latter place, to meet the British fleet are:

OLDENBURG, 22,500.
HELDOLAND, 23,500.
GOTTFRIEDLAND, 22,500.
THURINGEN, 22,500.
KAISER, 24,310.
GOEBEN, 22,600.
MOLTKE, 22,600.
VON DER TANN, 18,700.
POSEN, 18,200.
RHEINLAND, 18,200.
WESTFALEN, 18,200.
NASSAU, 18,200.

Besides these the Koenig Albert, the Kaiserin, and the Prinz Regent Luitpold probably are in commission, giving Germany sixteen or seventeen Dreadnoughts to about thirty-two for England.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

These are the Dreadnought types probably in the British fleet in or near the North Sea and their tonnage:

TIGER, battle cruiser, 28,500.
QUEEN ELIZABETH, 27,500.

QUEEN MARY, battle cruiser, 27,000.
LION, battle cruiser, 26,350.
PRINCESS ROYAL, battle cruiser, 26,350.

AJAX, 22,000.
AUDACIOUS, 22,000.
CENTURION, 22,000.
KING GEORGE V, 22,000.
CONQUEROR, 22,500.
MONARCH, 22,500.
ORION, 22,500.
RHUNDER, 22,500.
COLOSSUS, 22,000.
HERCULES, 20,000.
NEPTUNE, 19,000.
COLLINGWOOD, 19,000.
ST. VINCENT, 19,250.
VANGUARD, 19,250.
NEW ZEALAND, battle cruiser, 18,800.

INDEFATIGABLE, battle cruiser, 18,800.
BELLEROPHON, 18,600.
TEMERAIRE, 18,600.
SUPERB, 18,600.
DREADNOUGHT, 17,900.

These are all big gun ships completed, except the Dreadnought since 1908.

JAPAN PREPARES TO
TAKE HAND IN WAR;
ISSUES ULTIMATUM

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 10 (Monday).—A dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "It is generally believed that Japan intends to take an active part in the war. A government pronouncement is expected hourly."

A Tokyo dispatch to the News and Leader says: "An ultimatum has been issued in conformity with—"

The remainder of the message evidently was deleted by the censor. It is suggested that the deleted portion had reference to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

Tokyo, Aug. 9.—The first and second squadrons of the Japanese fleet put out to sea this morning. Admiral Dewa is in command. The destination of the fleet is kept secret. There have been reports that a German squadron was threatening British shipping in Eastern waters.

GERMAN SUBMARINE
SUNK IN AN ATTACK
ON ENGLISH WARSHIPS

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
London, Monday, Aug. 10.—An official announcement from the admiralty says German submarines attacked a main fleet cruiser squadron yesterday, but none of the British ships was damaged.

One of the German submarines was sunk.

Details and the location of the battle are not given.

The sunken German submarine is said to have been the U-15.

German Troops Starving
At Namur, Says Dispatch

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Brussels says: "Refugees from Namur who have just arrived here report that the German troops are starving, few arrangements having been made for feeding the army invading Belgium. The Kaiser is said to have announced that his legions would be marching through a country where they could obtain their own subsistence."

This condition is said to have been the secret of the German request for an armistice.

Kaiser Goes to Front,
French Report States

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 9.—According to an unconfirmed report, emanating from French sources, Emperor William has left Berlin for the front.

No confirmation of the reported occupation of Liege by the Germans has been forthcoming today. A message received tonight from Brussels says the forts at Liege are still intact and that the German bombardment is desultory.

Austrians Bombard
Montenegro Port

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Rome, Aug. 9.—Austrian warships have bombarded Antivari, the principal port of Montenegro. Tremendous destruction of property was accomplished, including that of the wireless station. Antivari is close to Scutari.

8,100 to Frederick, Hagenstowa, and Keokukville for Antietam and return. Leave Washington, Baltimore and Ohio 9:00 a. m. Sunday, August 16. Return same day.—Adv.

FRENCH TAKE
COLMAR, BIG
GERMAN CITYAdvance Guard of Invading
Army Meets Very
Little Opposition.

DEFI MADE TO AUSTRIA

French Government Ask Franz
Josef for Information Regarding
His Intentions.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
Paris, Aug. 9.—According to unconfirmed reports current today the French column operating in Alsace has occupied Colmar, an important railroad center, situated about midway between Muelhausen and Strassburg.

The French army that crossed into Alsace has been victorious, and has already occupied Altkirch and Muelhausen.

The Germans have retired in the direction of Neubreisach. It is believed here the invasion of Alsace means more than a frontier skirmish, such as engagements hitherto reported as having taken place.

The war office, in an official statement, declares that the French losses were "not excessive," but those of the Germans were "very serious" during the invasion. The Belgian minister of war made an estimate based on official reports that the Germans lost 30,000 and the French 15,000.

The war office officially announced today that cavalry engagements occurred between the French and Germans south of the Meuse.

The French Minister of foreign affairs today asked the Austrian ambassador for information regarding the intentions of the Austrian government. The French government believes part of the Austrian mobilization is directed against the French government.

The special regulations imposed upon people of Paris by the state of siege are beginning to take effect.

The first large batch of Germans from the southwest and most of the other foreigners have provided themselves with permits. The possession of these documents is now absolutely necessary. The gates of Paris are now closed at 6 o'clock and it is impossible to enter without a permit which must be renewed daily.

The last train between Paris and the suburbs which leaves before 6 is crowded to the extreme.

The food supplies in Paris are excellent. The only difficulty is in getting the food delivered. The housekeepers must fetch their own bread and milk. Fresh milk is scarce.

BATTLE IS NEAR
ON SWISS BORDERMountain Republic Will Defend
Neutrality, but Invasion Is
Not Expected.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Bern, Aug. 9.—About 40,000 Austrians and troops of the Kaiser's German Regiment belonging to Innsbruck and Tyrol are near Basel on the Swiss frontier. The German and French troops also are near Valais. A frontier battle may occur at any moment.

Switzerland apparently is satisfied that Germany will not violate her neutrality. Strategically this would not suit Germany. Nevertheless the frontiers are strongly guarded.

Many Germans, called for military service, have left their wives and children in Switzerland and some are in a state of great anxiety. The German government has requested the Swiss not to expel them, promising that Germany will see that reimbursement is made for all expenses incurred incident to their maintenance.

LAUDS JEAN JAURES.

At a meeting of the Socialist party last night at its headquarters, Julian I. Pierce spoke on Jean Jaures, the famous French socialist who was assassinated recently in Paris. He declared that Jaures was a hero for the world at large. He added that socialism would prevent wars in the future.

CHOLERA STRIKES TROOPS.

Rome, (via London), Aug. 9.—Cholera is reported to have broken out among both Austrian and Serbian troops.

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR SITUATION.

German advance guard reported encamped within striking distance of Namur.

Paris hears that French columns operating in Alsace have occupied Colmar and now are threatening Strassburg.

Russian army, estimated to contain 500,000 men, has invaded Galicia and skirmishers have advanced into Prussia. Berlin reports that the Russian invaders have been driven out with heavy losses.

French minister of foreign affairs has asked Austrian ambassador for information regarding intentions of Austrian government believing part of Austrian mobilization is directed against France.

Brussels cablegrams tell of the advance toward Namur of the 22,000 British troops landed at Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend Saturday. Additional divisions from England have been landed in France and Belgium since then, and these will join the French squadrons in re-enforcing the Belgians on the border.

Austrian battalions are reported to have been withdrawn from Serbia for service against the onrushing Russian armies.

Messages from Paris tell of cavalry engagements between French and Germans south of the River Meuse.

Unconfirmed messages from Berlin, via Amsterdam, say the Kaiser himself may go to the front, taking command of the forces now operating in Belgium.

ULTIMATUM
OF BRITAIN
LAST NOTEEnglish Ambassador Says
War Was Never For-
mally Declared.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 9.—Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador to Berlin, who has just returned to London, makes the interesting statement that the British ultimatum was the last official communication of any kind between the British and the German governments.

There was no declaration of war on either side.

On Tuesday night, the ambassador says, the imperial chancellor told the united and unanimous reichstag (which, however, was still ignorant that Germany had decided to accept war with England), that "August 4, 1914, will be for all eternity one of the greatest days of Germany."

Contrary to statements hitherto published, Sir Edward Goschen, did not actually demand his passports on Tuesday at all. At 7 o'clock in the evening he delivered to Herr Von Jagow the British ultimatum that if assurance about Belgian neutrality did not reach London by midnight he would ask for his passports. At 11 o'clock on the same night the outcome was made known in the British Parliament that a state of war existed.

London Has War Fever.

London is in a war fever. Newspapers issued extra editions hourly today, even the London Times and the Daily Telegraph issuing four page Sunday war extras.

Immense congregations filled the churches. The attitude of the people is calm, stern and serious. There is no gaiety anywhere. Everybody from hotel porters to piers, from street loungers to lords, Irishmen and Englishmen alike, is absolutely of one mind about the war.

Posters appear on the walls everywhere calling for volunteers. They are signed "Kitcheners." Enrollment is proceeding at the rate of many thousands a day. Women are volunteering nurses by the hundreds.

The Prince of Wales, now a second lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards, is personally informing all checks, however small, received for the relief of the widows and orphans. Headquarters for the fund are at St. James Palace, which is open to everybody, and visitors at any time can see what actions have been received.

The King's second son is serving as an ensign on the Collingwood, which presumably is with the North Sea fleet. Other posters requiring every German

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REBELS BEATEN
IN FIGHT NEAR
A U. S. OUTPOSTMexican Federals Now in Possession of Town of
Medellin.

CARBAJAL IS TO FLEE

Provisional President Due to
Reach Funston's Lines in
Thirty-six Hours.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.
Vera Cruz, Aug. 9.—After four hours of lively fighting this morning between the constitutionalists and federals, the town of Medellin, a mile from El Tejar, the American outpost, forty-one constitutionalists fell into the American lines. Col. Long sent the prisoners into Vera Cruz. They will be interned tomorrow in San Juan Ulu.

The constitutionalist losses were five dead and four wounded. Fifteen federals are reported killed. The federals now hold the town but the constitutionalists say another force is on the way to attack it.

President to Flee.

Mexico City, Aug. 9.—Provisional President Carbalja's resignation has been written. A special train has been ordered and he will leave with Jose Lujan, assistant secretary of state, their physicians, and several others within the next thirty-six hours for Vera Cruz, where he will seek shelter within the American lines. Twelve rooms in the Diligencia Hotel, Vera Cruz, have been reserved for the party. Tomorrow morning the administration is to be turned over to Secretary of War Velasco and Gov. Gen. Huertado, who are using every endeavor to hold the federal army together.

What the outcome will be is impossible to predict. Order exists now, as the police and general public have no knowledge of the sudden crumbling of the provisional government as yet.

The cabinet is now in session writing plans to all that is left of constitutional government in the republic. Henceforth there will be arbitrary military dictatorship, whether headed by a constitutionalist or some federal who may rise to the opportunity over night.

The change of front of the provisional authorities, due entirely to lack of the support of the United States, and the influence of the constitutionalists in undermining the enlisted strength of the federal army.

Gen. Obregon is now at Saltillo, south of Toluca and sixty miles from the capital. A commission consisting of Robles Dominguez, constitutionalist agent, and representatives who went in automobiles today to find out how and when he proposes to enter the city.

What attitude the army will take toward any proposal made by Obregon cannot be forecasted now. The constitutionalists are willing to permit the capital police, numbering 2,000, to remain armed and in charge pending the substitution of rebel soldiers.

With Villa dominating the north, none believe that Carranza's authorities can prevail sixty days at the longest.

BRYAN ASKS
BERLIN FOR
HUNTINGTONCable Opened, Secretary
Acts to Free Imprisoned
Americans.

With the re-establishment, via Copenhagen, of communication with Berlin, which had been broken for four days, one of the very first steps taken at the State Department was to act in behalf of Archer M. Huntington and Mrs. Huntington, who have been reported imprisoned by German officials at Nuremberg, Bavaria. Mr. Huntington is a son of the late Collis P. Huntington, and president of the American Geographic Society.

Secretary Bryan learned only late Saturday of the imprisonment and harsh treatment of the Huntingtons, but had then no means of communication with Berlin to take it up with the German authorities. Yesterday, however, a message was sent to Ambassador Gerard to make a prompt and thorough investigation of the case and report as soon as possible. Meanwhile, he is to take all measures available to secure the release of the Huntingtons, if he finds that they are in prison as reported.

Expect Quick Release.

The first reports of Mr. Huntington's arrest having come from Ambassador Herrick, at Paris, Secretary Bryan also sent a message to the American Embassy there, directing that every means available be utilized to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. Huntington and secure for him proper consideration if he were in the hands of the German authorities. The first reports came through Ambassador Herrick, as Mr. Huntington's chauffeur escaped to Switzerland, whence he appealed to the embassy at Paris.

Officials here are confident that when the incident is investigated it will be found that the German officials acted under misapprehension if they arrested Mr. Huntington, and that he will be promptly released.

Will Need Few Ships.

Secretary of War Garrison is of the opinion that but few ships will have to be chartered by this government to bring the Americans home. Such ships as will be needed will be obtainable, he thinks, either in European waters, or chartered in New York from the representatives of trans-Atlantic lines flying neutral flags.

The worst phase of the situation of the Americans continues to be the difficulty of obtaining cash, according to reports from abroad. Though relief is already in sight in all parts of Europe with regard to the furnishing of currency to Americans in return for their travelers' checks and other forms of credit, there remain thousands of Americans who are en-

SABBATH QUIET REIGNS
ON LIEGE BATTLEFIELD;
GERMANS INVEST CITYKaiser's and Belgian Armies Bury Their Dead,
Succor the Wounded--Forts Still Stand and
Invaders Prepare for New Attack.
Forces Reach Namur.DEFENDERS NOW ARE CERTAIN
FORTRESS CANNOT BE TAKEN

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Brussels, Aug. 9.—No general fighting has occurred in or near Liege today. The Germans, beyond the range of the forts, have been resting and recovering their strength. The attack along the river was suspended. These facts in the view of the Belgian general staff denote insufficient preparations and concentration not fully carried out.

The Rotterdam Courant's correspondent at Maestricht wires that the pontoon bridge built by the Germans has been shot away so the new troops cannot cross.

The wounded able to be transported are being brought from the overcrowded hospitals of Maestricht to Alkmaar.

The war office in an official announcement says: "Since Saturday the German advance into Belgian territory has been checked. The German cavalry of the advance force came into contact with the main French force on the south bank of the river Meuse."

Belgian troops are preparing for united offensive action.

By Special Correspondent of the London Times and The Washington Herald.

Brussels, Aug. 9.—The Liege forts still stand and they will stand," said a high Belgian officer today.

The events of the week have given the Belgian troops such confidence in themselves that despite their heavy losses they are today a far stronger force than they were a week ago. They have shown the larger armies behind them that even the magnificent troops of Germany can be resisted. The shooting of the attackers was not good. The fire which they had to face was individual, careful and collective. The losses on the German side were in consequence very large. Around the forts, especially at Boncalles, bodies of dead Germans were piled up in great numbers.

I have had today a very interesting conversation with one of the Belgian lancers who was wounded in the siege. He actually calls the condition of the German army terribly unprepared and unwieldy.

"IT WAS TRAGIC."

"It was tragic," he declared, "the way those poor fellows were driven up to the guns of the forts. They came in masses. They stood but five paces apart with about fifteen paces between the ranks of the counteracting great difficulties in satisfying their wants."

Minister Van Dyke, at Holland, reported the departure of 500 Americans Saturday, and said that the best estimates gave the number of Americans remaining in Holland at only 600. These can be congregated at Rotterdam in three hours, he said.

Report Received from Girard.

Ambassador Girard reported conditions in Germany about the same as have been common through Europe. He confirmed the statement of the German charge d'affaires that only the lack of transportation facilities was preventing the departure of the Americans.

Consul Lyons, at Nice, reported that there are 125 Americans registered there, who want transportation home. He gave their financial condition as "strained."

Consul Hoover, at Carlsbad, reported there were only 300 Americans there. Charge Caffery, at Stockholm, reported the reopening of banks throughout Sweden and great improvement in the financial situation.

A curt message was received from four Philadelphia at Milan, Italy. It read: "Hundreds in distress. What relief from you?" This message was signed by Henry Budd, Alfred Niler, Harry Nason, and Rev. Bolton.

Refugees Crowd Swiss.

The situation in this respect is reported worse in Switzerland than in any other country. There are a great many Americans in Switzerland, the numbers having been swelled in the last ten days by the rush of Americans to that country from neighboring lands engaged in the war. According to Secretary Garrison's statement yesterday, however, there is not on record in the voluminous reports cabled to the State Department, a single instance of any American suffering for the lack of food and shelter.

Ambassador Page, at Rome, sent yesterday detailed information, collected from consular reports to him showing the number of Americans in each Italian city, their financial needs and prospects for getting out. All ambassadors are reporting the means of transportation by rail and water now available and the thousands of Americans who are en-

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